# Amusements and Meetings Co-Night.

BROADWAY THEATRE-" Monte Christo."

BROADWAY THEATRE-" Monte Christo."

Wonders.

Heller's Wonders."

Miss Anders." FIFTH AVENUE HALL—2 and 8: Helfer's Wonders.
FIFTH AVENUE FREATHE—" Ingomar." Miss Anderso
LYCKUM THEATHE—" La Reine Indigo." A MIGG.
MIRLOS GALDEX—2 and 8: "Poor of New-York."
PARK THEATHE—" OUR AMERICAN COUSIN."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTERIE.
"UNION SCIARE THEATHE—" The Mother's Secret."
WALLACK'S THEATHE—" Won at Last."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN-11: Lecture. Dr. W. C. Prime. ACADEMY OF PIESIGN—Loan Exhibition.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—CITERS and Colored Raby Show.
NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM—Day and Evening.
New York AQUARICM—Day and Evening.
No. 28 East 1418-81,—The Venus Anadyemene.

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#### Onsiness Notices.

"CHERRY RIPE," or any of the other TRIBUNE Novels, in wrappers, ready for mailing to friends in the country, to be had at Taim Nr. Counting, Hoom.

FINEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL, expressed from the choicest SHECTED CLIVES, especially for, and bottled by, CASWELL HAVARD & CO., drucyless, Fifth Artime body Building, and officere, corner Souls si, also, No. 132 Thames, St., Newport, R. I. As we bettle this oil ourselves, we can guarantee every bottle to be superfor to any other said oil in market. Our only places of husiness are as above.

MALTRY's choice pickled and fresh oysters for olidays. Half price charged by rotal dealers. 41 Harrison at. PILES OR HEMORRHOIDS perfectly and per-amently cured by "Absorption," without pain, danger, cans manently cured by "Absorption," without pain, danger, can lies or instruments. Apply to ler. W. L. McCanolles, Hoom S and 4, St. James Hotel, from Monday to Friday of this an every fourth week; or, to Dr. W. A. McCanolles, No. 2,00 Archat, Flulz. Best of city ref as given to persons cured.

WINES THAT ARE WINES, also in casks, \$4 to

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Sto per case.

Sto per case.

Hock Wings 56 to \$40.

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(Hammonispert, N. A.) for which we ere Agenta, celebrated GREAT WOFTEN and CARTE BLASCHE, a true Champagne, fermented in the bottle, \$14 per case.

Also Sweet and DRY CATAWEA, \$1 25 per gallon. Port and

Also Sweet and DRY CATAWEA, \$1 25 per gallon. Port and

Crow," Rye, \$5 to.

special.

y old Backburs, Old W. I. Rums. Holland and Fuglish
y old Backburs, Cold Crow, Rys. \$6.50,
Ilm. Scotch and Irish Whishines. "Old Crow," Rys. \$6.50,
Island Boosaachurf Living Visionia Five Worksty, 57.50,
Island Boosaachurf Living Visionia Five Worksty, 57.50,
Island States, and the best good
Young Rive Worksty, \$3.50 per gallon.

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Daily Thibung, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. Semi-Weekly Tribung, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. Weekly Tribung, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Terms, cash in advance.

Up-town advertisers can leave their favors for THE TRIBLES at 1,238 Broadway.cor. 3) at at. or 308 W. 2 dast. cor. Sch. ave. The Weesly Teneuse will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

#### New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The French Senate has voted the German Cabinet is being reorganized to meet the bis duties would take him away from his wishes of Prince Bismarck. It is supposed the neighbors several months in the year. No, no; British l'arhament will meet carlier than usual, to deal with the Eastern question.

Howard, Atkinson and McBride were shot by their | not without bowels of compassion. capters : Escobedo denies the rumors that he designs an expedition from the United States against Diaz: Colonel Shafter and Lieutenants Bullis and Turner will be examined by the Committee on Military Affairs Three ships will carry the American exhibits to Paris; there are 200 applicants for commissionerships, an elaborate agricultural display Arkansas during the holidays. —— The Naval the Solid South, if the result is to be National Court of Inquiry holds Commander Ryan primarily bankruptcy. responsible for the wreck of the Huron. - J. T. Farley has been elected United States Senator from California. The Springfield, Ill., Savings Bank

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Mayor preferred charges against Police Commissioners Erhardt, Wheeler, and Nichols yesterday, - - Dr. Crosby nrged the enforcement of the present Excise Law, and charged the Recorder and District Attorney with failing in their duty. The Excise Commissioners issued only beer licenses. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt tostified in the will contest. - A scheme for a new coal combination was agreed to, but final action was not taken. \_\_\_\_ John Riley, the alleged murderer of Officer O'Brien, was placed in the Tombs, = Oakey Hall lectured in Brooklyn, Gold 102%, 102%, 102%. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 97% cents. Stocks were dull and lower, but later recovered and closed strong

mometer yesterday, 31°, 37°, 36°.

cise controversy by citing the Police Commissioners before him for neglect in the matter of street cleaning, and capricious enforcement of the Excise law; and Dr. Crosby gives the key-note to the other side in declaring that the next Legislature will not venture to change the law, and that it must be enforced.

Finding its appeal for mediation is disregarded by the European Powers, the Porte assumes a firmer attitude, and declares it simply desired to open negotiations on the basis of the Conference's proposals, which it did not deem it expedient to accept last Spring. This diplomatic change of base will not improve the Ottoman interests, inasmuch as it implies that, until subjection is brought home to them, the governing classes at Constantinople will continue to play a double part, and deny Russia the legitimate fruits of the war. No people forget the lesson of disaster and humiliation so quickly as the Turks. Nothing but the presence of the conqueror will make them remember the conquest.

The vague language of the British semiofficial organ may mean either that the Government is resolved to occupy Egypt, or renew enermous expense after the Russian declaration of war last April. The Ministry is undoubtedly alarmed at the close relations of the three Imperial powers, and the disposition they evince to let Russia dispose of the Ottoman Empire as the sees fit. There is ground for this concern in the fact that the possession of Armenia, the surrender of the Turkish fleet, the alsolute freedom of the Derdanelles, and Sound to the channels behind the Sea Islands ing, going out in the morning and coming in vulgarity was patronized by fashionable

other aims attributed to Russia, do not conflict with the interests of Austria and Germany, while they are supposed to endanger those of Great Britain.

Unfortunately the reinforcements which were so promptly ordered to El Paso did not come in time. The Texas troops, having exhausted their ammunition, surrendered to the Mexicans, and three of their number were shot. At the same time, there is nothing yet to show that the disturbance has spread beyond the point at which it first began. It must be remembered that there is a widespread desire, on both sides of the Mexican border, to stir up war between the two countries, and due allowance must be made on that account for the sensational stories which sometimes come from that quarter. If it should turn out that this brawl has had this serious ending because the Democratic policy of retrenchment left no garrisons within reasonable reach, that policy will be again exhibited in all its usefulness and efficiency.

It may not be generally known that Mr. John Riley, now under arrest on a charge of having committed murder fourteen years ago, has been "misrepresented." But such, it seems, is the melancholy fact. He vindicates himself on another page, and in so doing REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—2d Page—6th column;
COUNTRY—2d Page—6th column.

SALES BY AUCTION—3d Page—its column.

SPECIAL NOTICES—3d Page—its column.

SITUATIONS WANTED—NALES—3d Page—5th column; ing this long period. There are some FEMALES—3d Page—4th and 5th column.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILBOADS—3d Page—2d and 3d grotesque and some pathetic things in columns. this narrative. He has no boasts to make of criminal exploits, and is proud to think that in many places where he has lived during his long flight from justice he has a good reputation, and could get a situation at any time. It strikes him as "rather rough" that he was going to begin work in a new situation on the morning on which he found himself in jail. He hopes that the people who think him honest will not hear of this, and is going to write to his wife and tell her "this is not me." But this is not death-bed pathos. He has been reading "a good deal of Blackstone, and studying up homicides," and knows no jury will conviet him. To the police he pays indirectly a most graceful compliment by showing that he has visited New-York a dozen times, that he has been lately to Police Headquarters on business, has heard Tweed examined, has been Posts in great variety, imported in bottles, also in casks, \$4.10 business, has heard Tweed examined, has been \$80 per gallon, close selections, from \$3 to \$17 per gallon, or in to the theatre and every other public place in s. very old, also later visitages, imported in wood and sit per gallon and upwards. At the city, and that his present round of this firm good vin ordinare, \$4, to Charge Wines at audacious sort of pleasure has lasted eight months.

There is no way of accounting for the applicants for the Belgian Mission, except on the theory that a bitter hostility exists in this country toward the Belgians, and shrewd office-seekers offer themselves on account of their peculiarly objectionable qualities. There is no other indication of such an animosity, but this raises presumption, if it does not afford proof. If the Consul at Cologne, for instance, did not suppose that we abhorred the Belgians, why did he offer himself for the place-a man who is so far from knowing the diplomatic art of covering up facts with words, that when he offered his heart to a young lady, it was his "hele "hart," and therefore empty, and indeed was not a heart at all? And now comes a more terrific envoy than Beauchamp-actually Private Dalzell! Why did he ask for this position, unless he supposed that we hated the Belginns with an awful hatred? It is true that Mr. Dalzell has been twice elected to the Ohio Legislature, but why, it is easy to understand, when we reflect that what we want to dispatch to Brussels is a minister and not a projectile. We may not Domestic. The Texas State troops at Elizario love the Belgians over much, but these apsurrendered to the Mexican meb on Monday, and | plicants must remember that this nation is

## THE COST OF CONCILIATION.

We must conciliate the Solid South, unit may be well to ask this question beforehand. A distinguished engineer once dumped earth enough to make fifty miles of embankwill be made. Ex-Senator Hitchcock, of Ne-braska, will probably be appointed Consul-General mile wide. The operation did not pay. It at Paris. - Senator Blaine and party will go to | will not pay for the United States to conciliate Exactly what the Solid South wants we do

not know; in fact, it is not at all important to know what the South wants now. The question is what it will want before it gets conciliated. The quicksand did not seem to and will not confirm the nomination of be hungry for more than half a mile of dirt at the outset. It evidently wanted just as much more at the end. The South is poor, Its people feel that they are poor, because their old forms of industry have been destroyed by war. That is a mistake, but this generation will never believe it. They are poor because their systems of society and labor repelled capital and industry. But they feel that the war made them poor, and conciliation means to them a restoration to pecuniary equality with the States which prevailed in the war. First, as we have seen, they want to "readjust" or scale down a National debt. THE WEATHER,-Terrorse local observations indi- which is held mainly at the North. Bland is cate cloudy and somewhat warmer weather. There | not a maniac. He is a Southerner. Then they want to be placed on an equality with the Northern States in the matter of railroads. Mayor Ely has given a new turn to the Ex- Government grants, subsidies and improvements. Their plea is strong. "You have been "enriched by exclusive care of Government for fifteen years," they say. "We have been "impoverished, first by war and its devasta-"tions, and then by reconstruction, carpet-"bag government, and their greater devasta-"tions. Give us a fair start. Let us have fair pay for losses. Let us make as much out of Government as you have made. Then Custom House has, no doubt, been used as a we shall be conciliated, and shall have as much cause as you have to love the Union." That the rebellion caused the losses, and the exclusive expenditure of public funds at the no power to change it until the word was North, and the building of railways to strengthen the Union against rebellion, they do not always remember. That they are poor while the North is rich, they clearly see, and they desire conciliation in a pecuniary form.

Stanley Matthews was quite successful as a conciliator. He drew the memorial for the building of a Southern Pacific railway. Conciliation from Mr. Matthews "meant business." Exactly what that project would cost, nobody by a great many Southern business men, representatives and voters, and is doubtless very A tunnel seven miles long through the Alleghany Mountains, with completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal, will

of South Carolina, is demanded in a bill pending, and the expenditure, though said to be moderate, would be somewhat conciliating. Florida must not be forgotten. A little bill to construct a canal across that State from the yet received conciliatory attention.

Perhaps the most promising, in a conciliatory point of view, of all the projects pending, is the Tennessee River, through Alabama and elaborately examined by the Engineer Corps, and it would invoive the spending of a great many millions in several important States. But no great statesman will forget the levees. Was not the South forced to pay an unconstitutional cotton tax, and were not the richest lands flooded for years because of incompetence of local governments? Justice calls for levees, at public expense. The first cost will be something; the cost for yearly repairs and maintenance, something more. But Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas are not to be overlooked in any plan to unite the country by liberal expenditure of money.

Looking over these schemes, as they are set forth in bills presented by eager Southern osition even to throw in a ten cent drink. members, we want to know how many hundred millions it is going to cost to make the South happy. Only a few out of many have been mentioned. But after losses growing out of the war have been paid, and bonds issued for construction of canals through all the Southern States, and levees on the Mississippi, and a Southern railway to the Pacific, we beg to know how much the United States will owe, and what its obligations will be worth? Perhaps it may be well to consider these things now. After the next Presidential election, if a Solid South should elect a President and control both Houses of Congress, it might be too late to count the cost.

THE NEXT MESSAGE. The announcement that the President is preparing a special message to Congress on the subject of Civil Service Reform, is received in Nation, dread the revival of what they look upon as an untimely quarrel. We are persuaded that their fears are groundless. Hayes has made some mistakes, but he has not shown himself to be destitute of commonsense. He understands the temper of Conthe Executive authority. He knows too much to attempt what is plainly impossible. And, moreover, he comprehends the gravity of the present crisis in the affairs of the country too well to waste in domestic broils the strength which ought to be reserved for the attacks of the public enemy. We expect, therefore, that his Message will be prudent and kindly; and when he reaffirms the principles of the Cincinnati platform and the pledges which we have all praised him so heartily for making in accordance with it, surely the Senate will have too much dignity and right feeling to take offence with him. There is no reason then why the Message

should do harm. Perhaps there is no reason,

either, why it should do good. Civil Service Reform is not to be accomplished by messages, proclamations, reports, rules, and committees of inquiry. General Grant gave us all these contrivances; sometimes one, sometimes another, sometimes all at once. President Haves appointed a Commission of Inquiry, and after it had made a number of admirable recommendations respecting the New-York Custom House, it was discovered that the same recommendations had prefiled away in the Treasury Department without action. It is beginning to dawn upon the has been corrupt and inefficient, the fault has not been altogether with Senators and Representatives and the engineers of the political machine, but principally with the Executive, And if reform tarries now, it is because the Executive neglects the power already in his hands or does not know how to use it. Senatorial influence cannot compel him to nominate unfit persons for office. It cannot compel him to remove valuable public servants. And if it be said that the Senate will not allow the removal of unworthy officers, good ones in their place, the answer is, Let Mr. Hayes try and see, The Senate has done nothing yet to justify such a prediction. The only disagreement between the President and the Senate so far has been in relation to the removal of Messrs. Arthur and Cornell, and the Senate has refused to advise and consent to their removal, on the ground that they are honest and competent officers. That the Senate is correct in this judgment is not seriously disputed; certainly

it cannot be disputed by President Haves. Now, the right way to go about Civil Service Reform is to drop the discussion over the New-York offices, and proceed to abolish abuses, revise the rolls of subordinates, cut off unnecessary expenses, and reduce the force to a business basis, with the aid of the present Collector and Naval Officer. They both profess entire readiness to carry out the proposed changes. Their friends insist that they are, and always have been, in favor of reform. They have the advantage of familiarity with Custom House affairs, and nobody doubts their ability. This is the course which THE TRIBUNE recommended at the very beginning of the President's term, before the quarrels began. The political machine, but Collector Arthur was not the originator of that abuse. He found the system thoroughly established, and he had given at Washington. Now the word has If he fail there will be cause enough for demanding his removal.

THE SANGUINARY BLAND, Whatever doubts may be entertained of the sanity or intelligence of Representative Bland. of Missouri, no one can for a single moment question his earnestness. He is quite sure knows, but it seems to be very much desired that one hundred cents in the dollar is the cause of all mischief and the source of all woe, and that the more it can be conciliating. Virginia, however, does not diluted the better off everybody will be. the "game of brag" which it played at such look upon this plan as entirely satisfactory. He has consequently set up his standard for cutting it down to 90 cents to begin with, and the eventual abolition of it entirely; or if not its absolute extinction, at least such a reconbe necessary to conciliate Virginia. It is struction of it as shall invest it with the functhought that this work would not cost tion of procreation and self-perpetuation, so more than seventy millions. But North Caro- that one of his dollars in a well-regulated lina and South Carolina must not be left un- family will go round and round day happy. An inland water-way, from Pamlico after day and do all the marketing and provid-

back at night without ever being depleted by by redemption. That is what he hopes to establish, eventually, in place of the miserable, mischievous currency now in vogue, which Atlantic to the Gulf, though pending, has not folks have to labor and tug and sweat for, and never get enough of. His crusade is against the Damnable Dollar. At present he seeks only to knock ten cents off from it, as the one for construction of a canal, by way of a beginning, just to show the world that it is vulnerable, and that with proper and well-Georgia. This scheme has been urged by directed effort, it can be finally annihilated. many conventions and commercial bodies, and And he doesn't talk about the Damnable Dollar, or the cruel and relentless tyrants who are trying to perpetuate toleration or forbearance or with the least degree of allowance. The last ten cents in the dollar excite his profoundest disgust and hearno great stomach, but is willing for the present to repress his gorge at it, if only the Government will rise up in its might and smite off into unrequited nowhere the abomination of the cruel and unjust, the heavy and oppressive final dime. And he will not compromise. "Nine dimes make one dollar," his table runs, and he wouldn't listen to a prop-Ah, this is a Pilgrim who is saturated with

his belief. It exudes from him at the touch.

He overflows with it. Some token of his earn-

estness was given a few weeks ago when he confronted the unhanged scoundrels who had the audacity to defend the Damnable Dollar before a committee of Congress. To them he rose up in prophecy. "Refuse to clip 'the dollar," said he, "and we will come back here and wipe out all your bonds as with a " spenge." Thus the great dollar clipper; and his hearers went away like the young man in Scripture, exceeding sorrowful, for they had great possessions. It was a fearful threat to be sure, but nothing like what he has been uttering since. Men might stand by and see everything wiped out with a sponge and yet be not without hope. For there have been such things before. There was the tavern-keeper, for instance, whose acsome quarters with great uneasiness. Many counts, laboriously kept on the back of good Republicans, who are deeply impressed the door with chalk, had been wiped with the imperative necessity of harmonizing out at house-cleaning. It will be remembered does not seem to be law or common sense enough in the differences in the party, so that the that after he had spent some hours President and Congress may act together in the work of restoration, in answer to his in defending the imperilled honor of the wife, who asked if he thought he had "got "them all down," he cheerfully replied, "Per-"haps not all of 'em, but what I've got is 'against better men." So it is possible for hope and cheerfulness to survive even a wiping out with a sponge. There was a momentary terror when the great Dollar Clipper first gress. He understands the limitations upon threatened the Sponge, but it shortly disappeared; the country has experienced so many. Since then his manner has become still more earnest; there's blood in his eye and in his discourse; his language drips with it. He has burst into prose composition and print, and the language he uses is as positive and direct in its character as the driver's impassioned exhortation to the tardy and wayward mule. He says the demonetization of silver was a "conspiracy," that "a subsidized press foams "with rage" at the idea of its repeal. that "the air is redolent with the "oxygen of revenge," that "heartless "Shylocks, their agents, allies, and soul-"less soul-savers" had better "beware," and that to require one hundred cents on the dollar "would be the greatest crime against man-"kind since the fall of Adam." "It will not "be done," he says, "without a revolution "that will crumble empires, reduce palatial "cities to smouldering rains, and drench the

"world in human blood." And that's the way the Dollar Clipper appears at present. It is some of the most fearful as well as the finest language we have ever encountered, and we stand off from it and peruse it with shuddering awe. For we appears to be impregnable. viously been made by Collector Arthur and know he means it. We know he meant all he said about wiping out everything with a sponge; for no man, at least no Demdoubtedly. But what will it cost? Possibly public mind that if the Government service ocratic Member of Congress, would talk in that the coupons for taxes. As soon as the bloated holdunless he had fully made up his mind to do it, and knew right where to lay his hand on promising" at that figure, the sovereign State will the sponge. But, as before remarked, probably scale in a little deeper. Tennessee hasn't that was not so absolutely dreadful as his present purpose. He now proposes to "crumble empires," "reduce palatial cit-"ies to smouldering rains," and "drench "the world in human blood." There may be persons who can read this unmoved; men who will say Mr. Bland is a fool-very likely a blanked fool. Indeed it seems to us as though the whole country thought so; else why this stolid indifference? But we take a different view. We would not excite unnecessary alarm, but it does seem to us that when a man like Bland says he is going to "crumble" and "reduce" and "drench" as above set forth, it is high time something was done to conciliate him. Let us try and negotiate with him. We might at least persuade him not to drench the world in human blood. That really seems to be doing too much for ten cents on the dollar.

## A PLEA FOR DECENCY.

Now we hear of baby shows, white and black, springing up all over the country. Of course, such a fashion as this will spread first among ignorant and vulgar people, just as a poisonous fever will attack first the places made ready for it by previous disease and uncleanness. But it is a lamentable fact that many bad and vulgar customs are accepted and imitated through the country simply because they originated in this city, and that, too, by decent and clean-minded people. The American, however shrewd, common-sensible, and modest, who is uncertain of his social position. bows down to Fashion just as servilely as his congener in England does to the castes above him. We venture to say that many an educated, gently-bred mother in the inland towns where these shows are going on, will send her child simply because she supposes other mothers of her class did it in New-York. She does not stop been given. Let him see what he can do, to think that no woman of ordinary human feeling, unless driven to such a course by need, would expose her child like a pig at a cattle show, to the gaze of thousands of spectators, to the exposure, the vile air, the sights and sounds of such a monstrous exhibition. It has followed, as a matter of course, that many of the infants dragged from their own homes and kept sleepless in the crowd from early morning until late at night, have died since the show closed. Really, when we contemplate the fate of children reared by mothers so illtaken the wisest course in shuffling off the mortal coil as early as possible.

> Yet, as we learn, the wives of well-to-do professional men have taken part in these shows, through the West, simply to be in the fashion. THE TRIBUNE, once for all, would urge its readers outside of the great cities to stand on their own feet and use their own brains. It does not matter whether this espec-

people in town or not. Custom has made friction, embarrassed by distrust, or obstructed familiar other displays by them just as indecent. The exhibition of a fat baby in its cradle is not a whit more immodest or more revolting than the parade of a dead body and of the grief-stricken mourners, or of the under clothes and jewelry of a wealthy young

girl about to be married. Let our country friends measure these matters in their own scales, and be sure that they take common sense and decency as the weights. Instead of doing this, they follow the far-off tinkle of Fashion in the metropolis as sheep the bell-wether, no matter into what slough of absurdity it leads them. They exaggerate it at a hundred cents, in any tone of and copy every fantastic whim, whether it be of dress or of house decoration. They are more Roman than the Romans. This universal curse of imitation threatens to take half tiest contempt. For the other ninety he has the force and vitality out of our social life. A ridiculous fashion spreads in a month from Murray Hill to Oregon. It is a noticeable fact that from the farms and villages of this country have come the large majority of our Presidents, statesmen and scholars. Why, in the name of reason, then, should domestic life, customs, dress, demeanor, in these places shape themselves into a weak imitation of the worst models of the city? Our country readers must answer for themselves.

> An ancient case has been dragged up for final adjustment in the Philadelphia courts this week, beside which Jarndyce against Jarndyce was young and immature. About one hundred and fifty years ago, one Peter Grubb discovered iron ore in Lebanon County, and opened a mine. One-sixth of this mine was afterwards sold by the Grubbs to an Irish laborer, named Coleman; the Grubbs reserving to themselves the right to enter upon the premises forever after, and "to take enough iron ore therefrom for the supply of any one furnace." At that time the ore was smelted with charcoal, a wooden bellows turned by water power furnishing the blast. The heirs of the Grubbs contend that they have the right to sufficient ore to run a furnace, with modern improvements, steam engines, hot blast, etc., etc., which have increased the capacity ten-fold. The Colemans have fought back this hotmouthed enemy which, like Pantagruel, has a brgger maw with every year, for generations, until judge and lawyers and jury before whom the case was first brought are all food for worms. There any generation to decide what is meant by "ore enough for any one furnace." The letter of the law will probably carry the case. Nothing is so sacred as an old grant or custom in Philadelphia. Witness whole blocks of houses in crowded thoroughfares. held down to one story by Pean's deeds. The very lawyers go about with green bags, inherited from the benchers of Queen Ann's time, and the bakers cut a wooden tally at each door every morning.

Those loud Democrats of New-Jersey who expect to manage Governor McClellan, are boasting that all the Republican Judges, whether on the Supreme Bench or in the lower Courts, whose terms will expire during the next Administration. are to be replaced by orthodox Demo-This is an attractive programme for lewd fellows of the baser sort, but perhaps the General, although a very determined Democrat, will hesitate before mangurating in New-Jersey the system of a purely partisan judiciary. Among the best itizens of that State there is a respect for the courts which party malice has never yet been able to undermine. The removal, for example, of a jurist so eminently fitted for the bench by his character and temperament, attainments and experience as Judge Depue, could only be compassed against the unanimous protest of the bar, and against the wishes of all classes in the State whose good opinion is worth securing.

Some enterprising publicist, who has read over Mr. Toombs's Constitution, discovers that it may cave the State without a Governor, that it does reduce the number of Congressmen in the delegation and that its grip on the railroads is rather feebler than was intended. These, however, are matters of minor moment. The vital article in the organic law, which was framed to exclude the State's creditors from the courts where they ought to expect justice,

The Tennessee Legislature has already scaled down the principal of the State debt 50 per cent, and the interest 33 per cent, and refuses to accept yet fairly warmed up to the great work of Readjustment.

The advertisement of Johnson's Cyclopædia, printed in another column, presents a striking array of testimonials to its extraordinary merit from the highest authorities.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Unlimited silver means, among other things, un-

The rejuvenated Civil Service Reform engine hould be equipped with a self-regulating attachment.

The country is almost quiet enough for the Tilden-Adams perpetual chorus of "Fraud, Fraud," to be The public begins to comprehend that the silver

agitator's variations of the "stop thief" cry are merely clumsy "blinds." A cursory reading of one of Bland's letters in favor

of silver ought to be sufficient to convince any reasomable person that nothing but a bad case requires such a profusion of cheap abuse. Senator Gordon's new dignity is beautiful; but he

should be careful not to lavish so much on the reporters during the recess that he will have none left when the Senate reconvenes. Another great mind in runs! The spacious in-

tellect of the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright has been invaded and laid waste by a devouring ambition to be made Governor of Pennsylvania. Bland threatens the land with a deluge of gore in

ase the public creditors are not cheated out of 8 or 10 per cent of their dues, but he doesn't believe his own prediction. He would have retreated to a safe place long ago if he did. When the news of Tallahasse M'Lin's rejection reached Gramercy Park, Mr. Tilden turned to his

nephew, slowly closed his other eye and calmiy observed: "Didn't I tell you, William, that the people would never condone it?" That eminent silver authority, the gifted Bland, tells us that the gold "conspirators are moving heaven and earth" against a flood of unlimited silver. This leaves Bland and his allies only the other place to work on, and it must be owned they are "moving" that with uncommon vigor.

General McClellan's religious faith seems to be as cosmopolitan and "interconvertible" as his citizenship. A Presbyterian deacon, fresh from a meeting of Synod, is rarely utilized as one of the attractions at the opening of a fair for the benefit of the Paulist

Many of the decisions which have emanated from the courts of the District of Columbia would cortainly disgrace any sober jurist. Perhaps it is Judge Humphrey's friends who are trying to establish the fact that he is a chronic inchrate; but after all, this seems like a circuitous method of repairing an injured reputation.

Congressman Morse, of Massachusetts, does not bejudging, we are not sure that they have not lieve a repeat of the Resumption Act can be passed over the President's veto, though he thinks there is a bare possibility that the Silver Bill may. He hopes the recess will remove this possibility, because public opinion is opposed to repudiation. Public opinion has only to assert itself to secure this result.

If the President reads the newspapers of the country carefully now, he will observe that the Demo keep a "firm front" toward the "unscrupulous Radicals" of the Senate. He will also observe that the Republican editor, who urges a similar course,

bears a striking resemblance to the most lonesome sort of an easis. Brief reflection upon this indication of public sentiment will not be without fruit.

Mr. James T. Farley, California's new Senator, owes his election chiefly to his possession of large wealth. It is simply telling the truth to say he never would have been a candidate had he not been rich. He is likely to make a creditable Senator, rich. He is likely to make a creatable Senator, Previous to his election he announced his naffinching opposition to subsidies of all kinds, and to "anything that approaches repudiation." He confesses that the financial question has bothered him a good deal, but he thinks Mr. Tilden's letter of acceptance is a fair expression of his own views.

Democratic authorities are sure the Republican eaders are solid against the President, and the President is determined not to "give in," and are rubbing their hands with glee over the prospect of a delightful quarrel which will result only in gain for the Democratic party. Perhaps they will not be disappointed, but many a "likely" egg has failed to produce any chicken whatever. The Democratic party than a Republican quarrel to enable it to bear the burden of a solid South eager for subsidies and repudlation. The Republican party has always been able to thrust its quarrels into the background, when the time came for a stand-up tussle with the enemies of the Government, and it will be able to do it again. do it again.

The cheerful news comes from the interior of the silver camp that the prospect for unlimited issue of the dollar of the fathers is not good at all. The trouble arises from internal dissensions. There is such a diversity of opinion upon the amount of doilars which is needed, that all hope of union uponone plan is about given up. Mr. Halstead says he has no hope from the present Congress. This is equivalent to the total abandonment of the case, for if this Congress expires without the passage of the Silver Bill, there never will be any passed—at least, none for unlimited silver. The longer the vote is post-poned, the clearer will the public understanding of the case become, and a clear comprehension of the enormity of the outrage proposed is all that is neces-sary for its defeat.

It is noted that Senators Edmunds and Thurcan, although political enemies, are warm personal friends.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes will read a poem at the centennial anniversary celebration of Phillips

Senator Gordon has received from the women of Columbia, S. C., the gift of a silver salver, as "a token of their gratitude and regard." It was sent to him

In one of Dr. Bartol's sermons be made this reference to Mr. W. M. Hunt : "Said a great artist of our time and town, 'I mean to paint this better than it was ever done before. I know that I shall not, but I believe that I shall! Is not that the secret of his matchless landscapes and heads!" Salvini has just appeared in Paris as Othello,

and an old observer says that he never saw a tragedian so completely conquer a strange audience in so short a time. The fastidious French audience remained unti-the end of the play, at half-past 12, and the great actor was called several times before the curtain. Minister Washburne wrote to his brother mmediately after the death of Thiers: "I anticipated

great pleasure in meeting M. Thiers to tell him of the complimentary words of Bismarck when I recently met he great German statesman at Berlin. He spoke of him n the most exalted terms, and said that he had rendered such services to France as to entitle him to the proudest nonument ever creeted by a grateful people." Mr. Florence-otherwise the Honorable Bard-

well slote-thinks that he sees the dawn of a better day for the stage, in the decay of the ephemeral that has set in. "We shall return by and by," he says, "to some of the best traditions of the past, from which we have broken away too thoughtlessly. It will not be long be-fore the public will demand more in a "leading juvenite man" than the capacity to dress in the height of fashion, and to lean gracefully upon the back of a sofa."

President Porter, of Yale, in a sermon last Sunday, spoke approvingly of revival movements, and alluded to the efforts of Mr. Moody, a plain and unpromising man, who began modestly, with his heart and hand in the work, faithful, animated with a love for the Master, and whose labors in this field have been signally blessed, "Had we," he said, "men by the fifties en-dued with the same simplicity of purpose, adherence, and devotion, Christianity would make more rapid strides, and the truths of the Christian religion spread abroad, result in a complete moral revolution, so that the Word of God would be in the mouth of every one."

When Mr. Whittier was introduced to The Atlantic contributors the other night, the entire company rose and gave cheer upon cheer for the poet. In response he said: "Probably all of you, contributors to The Allantic, know better than to expect a speech from me to-night. I can only say that I am very glad to meet my old friends of The Atlantic, many of whom I have only known from their writings, and I sincerely thank them for the reception they have given me. When I supposed that I would not be able to attend this gather ong, t placed in my friend Longfellow's hands a little bit of verse that I told him, if it was necessary. I wished he would read. My voice is of 'a timorous nature and rarely to be heard above the breath.' My friend Longfellow will do me the favor to read the writing. I shall be very much obliged to him, and hope that at his ninety-minth analyses ary some of his younger friends will do as much for him." The lines were read by Mr. Longfellow, and were greeted at the close with long and loud applause. ing, I placed in my friend Longfellow's hands a little bit

Mr. Edwin Booth has pleasantly described the way in which he made the acquaintance of the poet, Dr. Thomas W. Parsons. Said Mr. Booth: "I was in a drug store in Boston one day, when an active, nervous man came in and said to the druggist in a loud whisper, 'Is that Edwin Booth?' 'Yes,' answered the druggist.
Do you know him?' 'I do.' 'Please introduce me.' And after being a compulsory listener to this prelimina-ry, I was presented to Dr. Parsons. He showered me with compliments which amused me by their exaggerated ense of my importance. Then he invited me to his office, and I accompanied him thither. No sooner was I scated in his big chair than he rushed to his desk and drew out manuscript poem, which he thrust into my hand with a manuscript poem, which he thrust into my hand with
the modest request that I should read it aloud! It was
written in a bind hand, and I could hardly decipher the
words. I beaged him to excuse me, and assured him that
I was a very poer reader—that I never trusted myself to
read anything unless I had studied it carefully. He
seemed disappointed, but his face brightened up presently, and he said: 'Will you listen to me read it?' I said
'Yes, of course,' and he proceeded to recuse with much
fire and energy his splendid.' Dirge for One Who Fell in
Battle,' which could not cold till we saw him in his coffin.'
'I praised the noem, as it deserved, and an acquaint-

"I praised the poem, as it deserved, and an acquain nee begun in this singular manner strengthened into arm and enduring friendship."

NAPLES, Dec. 18 .- The United States steamer Vandalia has arrived here with General Grant and party on board. He will remain here some days.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

The Turkish Government is not prompt in is remittances for American cartridges. About 300 workmen employed in a New-Haven factory, were discharged on Saturday, on account of a partial suspense of operations, caused by the backwardness of the Por II actiling the accounts. A deputy sheriff recently set out to arrest

wo brothers, who end farms a few miles from Waco, Texas. He found them at work in their fields picking cotton. He told them what his errand was. They stared at him, winked at each other, gently but firmly disarmed him, and ordered him to go to work in the field; and there he remained, picking cotton for dear life, until the officinis in his own frontier county heard of the incident

Bishop Schereschewsky, of the Missionary forisdiction of Shanghai, sends to THE TERBUNE at appeal to the merchants of New-York, so many of whom are Episcopalians, in behalf of the establishment of a Missionary College in China. He urges that the Chinese loving and reverencing learning as they do, would be peculiarly impressed by the foundation of such an insti-tution, and that it would be the most effectual method of uproofing superstition and raising up a native normatry, in which lies the great hope of evangelizing that strange land. Subscriptions for this purpose, he says, may be sent to James M. Brown, treasurer, 23 libbe House.

It is common to lament the decline in the art f fine engraving; and the lament is generally just On occasion, however, American engravers show that there are men in this country still worthy to be named as members of the profession adorned by William Sharp and Sir Robert Strange. The National Bank Note Company recently put some of them at work upon a little plate symbolizing the distribution of the pretioning at the Centennial last year. They prove what can still be done where time and liberal outlay are placed at the command of talent.

Castelar does not despair of the Spanish republic, although he is forced to confess that his country is by tradition the most monarchial in Europe. In a agnificant conversation with a correspondent of The Merald in Madrid, he maintains that King Alfonso cannot be regarded as a definite solution of the political dif-